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IRRESISTIBLY, *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.
 God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*.
 Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers*.
IRRESISTLESS, *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.
 Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame, they can to gazing multitudes give law, convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville*.
IRRESOLUBLE, *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.
 In factious sal armoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLUBENESS, *n.f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts.
 Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds.
IRRESOLVEDLY, *adv.* [in and *resolved*.] Without settled determination.
 Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolutely* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle*.
IRRESOLUTE, *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.
 Were he evil us'd, he would outgo his father, by as much as a performance does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 Him, after long debate, *irresolute* of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom to enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
 To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple*.
 So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side, takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide; *irresolute* on which she should rely, at last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.
IRRESOLUTELY, *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.
IRRESOLUTION, *n.f.* [*irresolution*, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.
 It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution*. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*.
IRRESPECTIVE, *adj.* [in and *respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.
 Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all foul sins. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
 According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers's Sermons*.
IRRESPECTIVELY, *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard to circumstances.
 He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
IRRETREIVABLE, *adj.* [in and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.
IRRETREIVABLY, *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.
 It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*.
IRREVERENCE, *n.f.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. in and *reverence*.]
 1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.
 Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Decay of Piety*.
 They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope*.
 2. State of being disregarded.
 The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon*.
IRREVERENT, *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.
 As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear,

IRR

it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Huiler*.
 Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of ineffable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh*.
 Witness the *irreverent* son
 Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
 Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
 Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden*.
IRREVERENTLY, *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.
 'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*. *Government of the Tongue*.
IRREVERSIBLE, *adj.* [in and *reversis*.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.
 The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons*.
IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.
 The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of foliitians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.
IRREVOCABLE, *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.
 Give thy hand to Warwick,
 And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
 That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakespeare*.
 Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
 Which I have past upon her. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
 That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon's Essays*.
 The second, both for piety renown'd,
 And pious deeds, a promise shall receive
irrevocable, that his regal throne
 For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
 By her *irrevocable* fate,
 War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden*.
 The other victor flame a moment flood,
 Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;
 For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light
 Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden*.
 Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
 And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope*.
IRREVOCABLY, *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.
 If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle*.
TO IRRIGATE, *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.
 The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Creation*.
 A bulky charger near their lips,
 With which, in often interrupted sleep,
 Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
 Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips*.
IRRIGATION, *n.f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening.
 Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Bacon*.
IRRIGUOUS, *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]
 1. Watery; watered.
 The flow'ry lap
 Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton*.
 2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sapor*.
 Rash Elpenor
 Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
 To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep:
 Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips*.
IRRISSON, *n.f.* [*irrisso*, Lat. *irrisson*, French.] The act of laughing at another.
 This person, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrisson*, and exposing of his father, incurs his indignation and curse. *Woodward's Natural History*.
TO IRRITATE, *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]
 1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.
 The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 His power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them according to his own humour and indiscretion, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his choleric disposition. *Clarendon*.
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2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.
 Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritate* them. *Bacon*.
 3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.
 Air, if very cold, *irritate* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon*.
 When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Rous'd
 By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war
 Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
 They furious spring. *Thomson's Summer*.
IRRITATION, *n.f.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate*.]
 1. Provocation; exasperation.
 2. Stimulation; vellication.
 Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbutnot*.
IRRUPTION, *n.f.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruption*, Latin.]
 1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.
 I refrain, too suddenly,
 To utter what will come at last too soon;
 Left evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
 Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton*.
 There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the sea. *Burnet*.
 A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey*.
 2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.
 Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison on Italy*.
 Is. [yr, Saxon. See To BE.]
 1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.
 He that is of God, heareth God's words. *Jer. viii. 47.*
 Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good. *Jer. x. 5.*
 My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
 Shakes to my single state of man, that function
 Is smother'd in fumes, and nothing is.
 But what is not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
 2. It is sometimes expressed by *is*.
 There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare*.
ISABELLA Colour, *n.f.* [*isabella*, a kind of colour. *Answ.*]
ISCHIADICK, *adj.* [*ischia*, *ischia*, and *ischia*, Fr. *ischia*, Fr. *ischia*, Latin.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris*.
ISCHURY, *n.f.* [*ischuria*, *ischia* and *urine*; *ischuria*, Fr. *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.
ISCHURETICK, *n.f.* [*ischureticus*, Fr. from *ischuria*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.
ISH, [yr, Saxon.]
 1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brighthead*, somewhat bright.
 2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.
 3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as *foolish*, *manly*, *mannish*; *regue*, *reguish*.
ISICLE, *n.f.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ise*; yr, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.
 Do you know this lady?
 —The moon of Rome; chaste as the *isicle*
 That's cuddled by the frost from purest snow
 Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare*.
 The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
 Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden*.
ISINGLASS, *n.f.* [from *ice*, or *is*, and *glass*; that is, matter congealed into glass; *ichthyocolla*, Latin.]
Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. We usually receive it in twisted pieces, of a roundish figure like a staple, which the druggists divide into thin threads like skins, that easily dissolve. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a species of sturgeon: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boiethenes, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. The greatest quantity of *isinglass* is made in Russia. It is an excellent agglutinant and strengthener, and often prescribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 The cure of putrefaction requires an incassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Floer*.
 Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

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ISINGLASS Stone, *n.f.* This is a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or redish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Mulcovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is also sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horn in lanterns. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
ISLAND, *n.f.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *ealand*, Erse. It is pronounced *island*.] A tract of land surrounded by water. He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. — And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands*. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
 Within a long recess there lies a bay,
 An *island* shades it from the rolling sea,
 And forms a port. *Dryden*.
 Some faster world in depth of woods embrac'd,
 Some happier *island* in the wat'ry waste.
Island of bliss! amid' the subject seas. *Thomson*.
ISLANDER, *n.f.* [from *island*. Pronounce *islander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.
 We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camd*.
 Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
 By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakespeare, Othello*.
 There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison's Freeholder*.
 A race of rugged mariners are these,
 Unpolish'd men, and boisterous as their seas;
 The native *islanders* alone their care,
 And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyssey*.
ISLE, *n.f.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]
 1. An island; a country surrounded by water.
 Is it not an easy matter
 To make lord William Haltings of our mind,
 For the instalment of this noble duke
 In the seat royal of this famous *isle*? *Shakespeare, R. III.*
 The dreadful fight
 Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
 Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
 And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*. *Waller*.
 2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *isle*, from *isle*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *isle* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *alier*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.
 O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
 Long founding *isles* and intermingled graves,
 Black melancholy sits. *Pope*.
ISOPERIMETRICAL, *n.f.* [*isoperimetris*, and *metron*.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris*.
ISOSECELES, *n.f.* [*isosecele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.
ISSUE, *n.f.* [*issue*, French.]
 1. The act of passing out.
 2. Exit; egress; or passage out.
 Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Pf. lxxviii. 20.*
 Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the *issues* of life. *Prov. iv. 23.*
 Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies*.
 We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift*.
 3. Event; consequence.
 Spirits are not finely touch'd,
 But to fine *issues*. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.
 If I were ever fearful
 To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
 Whereof the execution did cry out
 Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
 Which oft infects the wisest.
 But let the *issue* correspondent prove
 To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Fairfax*.
 If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin 'till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South's Sermons*.
 The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South's Sermons*.
 Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bent*.
 4. Termination;